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MacARTHUR PULLS NO PUNCHES

Grim Review Of Korean Events To United Nations

COMMENT

Ominous developments in Korea threaten, without necessarily entailing expectations of the worst. Chinese military intervention has seriously impeded General MacArthur's task and large numbers of troops have been thrown into conflict without the slightest pretence about their origin.

This is, in fact, ideological warfare of the most revolting kind. And it acquires no more pleasant flavour when the Chinese leaders responsible are not acting on their own initiative. They take orders from the Kremlin. They mouth such frivolous absurdities as "a serious threat to China" not because they believe it but it falls into line with the Kremlin directive.

Nevertheless, it may not be without significance that, while an act of dangerous aggression is unmistakable, it lacks up to now the official sponsorship of the Peking People's Government. The intervention has been represented hitherto as volunteer action by individuals "inspired by a sacred task."

This, of course, is so much nonsense, and how long the United Nations can ignore its blatancy will be a test of high patience. Precipitancy must be deprecated. Korea has been restored to the tinder-box level, and quite deliberately by Moscow. The situation calls for care and caution, but not capitulation.

New Farce

The world has become cynical about Communist gatherings in various capitals for "peace" propaganda purposes. This week the curtain goes up in Sheffield on a farce entitled "Peace Congress."

Lest there be any imagining widespread sympathy with the Red cause, let it be said plainly that this is not the case. Permission merely reveals Britain's traditional tolerance.

It will be taken seriously when its agenda includes condemnation of Kremlin inflections on world peace. Till then, it can be dismissed as humbug.

Seeking Fresh Order For Dealing With Chinese Reds

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

General MacArthur today charged that Chinese Communists in "one of the most offensive acts of international lawlessness" had sought to trap his United Nations forces by intervening in the Korean war.

Asserting that the trap had been evaded only by the "perspicacity and skill" of his troop commander in Korea, General MacArthur said in a special United Nations communique that:

1. He has destroyed the North Korean Army.

2. He is now faced with a "new and fresh army... backed up by the possibility of large alien reserves and adequate supplies within easy reach to the enemy but beyond the limits of our present sphere of military action."

3. The question whether these reserves will be used is a "matter of the gravest international significance."

4. "Our present mission is limited to the destruction of those forces now arrayed against us in North Korea."

By the implication in his grim summary, General MacArthur asked the United Nations for fresh instructions, presumably whether to carry the war to the enemy if necessary.

General MacArthur did not mention the Chinese Communists of the Peking government, specifically. He referred to "Communists" and "alien Communists."

But it is now known for certain in Korea that Chinese Communist troops have come to the rescue of the beaten North Koreans in complete divisions.

PEKING DIATRIBES

Peking Radio was broadcasting to the world declarations that to defend North Korea meant to defend China against American "aggressors" and "war-mongers."

A Peking newspaper warned the United States not to start dropping atomic bombs because American cities were prime targets for retaliation. Presumably retaliatory bombs would be dropped by Russia—in the newspaper's view.—United Press.

ATOM RAID PANIC IN NEW YORK

A Stupid Hoax

New York, Nov. 5.

Sham news of an atom raid bellowed out by loudspeakers, brought hundreds of residents running from their homes to air raid shelters in New York's crowded Bronx area last night.

They heard an amplifier broadcast saying: "Enemy planes are approaching New York City. All residences to be blacked out. The enemy is 40 miles away."

Motorists, hearing the voice, left their cars and darted into the nearest doorways. The voice continued: "Be prepared for an atomic attack. Run for shelter."

But it was all a hoax. The police, summoned by reports of the panic, entered the flat from which the voice had come and found Stanley Gordon, aged 23, grinning happily and playing with a four-watt public address system he had constructed.

He was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct for "causing fear by broadcasting with an amplifier." He was later sentenced to 30 days in the City workhouse.

Gordon told the police that he had no idea that his set had such carrying power.—Reuter.

Air Bombing Tragedy In Selangor

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 5.

A Chinese girl, who was to have been married in three days, and two Chinese women were among the 12 people killed yesterday when a Royal Air Force bomber accidentally dropped two bombs on a Selangor rubber estate.

Twenty-three rubber workers were wounded in the bombing.

A Far East Air Force spokesman said that the bombs were part of a stick dropped while bombing guerrillas in close support of the ground forces.

They had fallen short of their target, he said. An unexplained feature of the accident was the discovery of a dead snake round the neck of the young girl who was to have been married.—Reuter.

UN Holds On Grimly To New Defence Ring

Tokyo, Nov. 5.

United Nations forces held their hastily formed defence ring in Korea's rugged north-west today against determined onslaughts by North Koreans and Chinese Communists.

For 48 hours and despite some local withdrawals, American and South Koreans have been warding off their attacks.

Attackers in blue uniforms with white piping are belayed to be crack Chinese units. British Commonwealth troops pulled back four miles and just escaped encirclement after covering a retreat in the area by the United States 24th Division in north-west Korea.

Fiercely attacking Communists, believed to include Chinese troops, had driven round the flank of the Commonwealth Brigade before it withdrew.

Reinforcements enabled United Nations forces to keep their defences unbroken.

A military spokesman in Tokyo claimed that the position had been "established" with the newly committed American Second Division in the front line.

Troops of the Division set up a road block across the highway 24 miles south-east of Kunub,

hub of the United Nations defence ring, according to a United States First Corps officer.

During the night the Division repulsed small scale attacks.

In the 24th Division's sector, more than 18 miles north of Anju, which is near the mouth of the Chongchon River, several attacks were also thrown back.

United Nations warplanes called out to raid attacking Communists, made a steady stream of sorties from bases in Japan and Korea.

Latest reports from the Central and North-Western sectors say that American Marines have captured about 60 Chinese troops unaware that they were fighting the Americans though the one officer captured knew it.

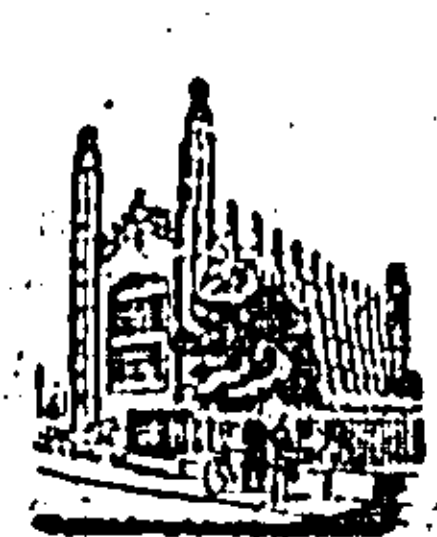
The American 10th Corps has asked for an air drop of supplies.

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

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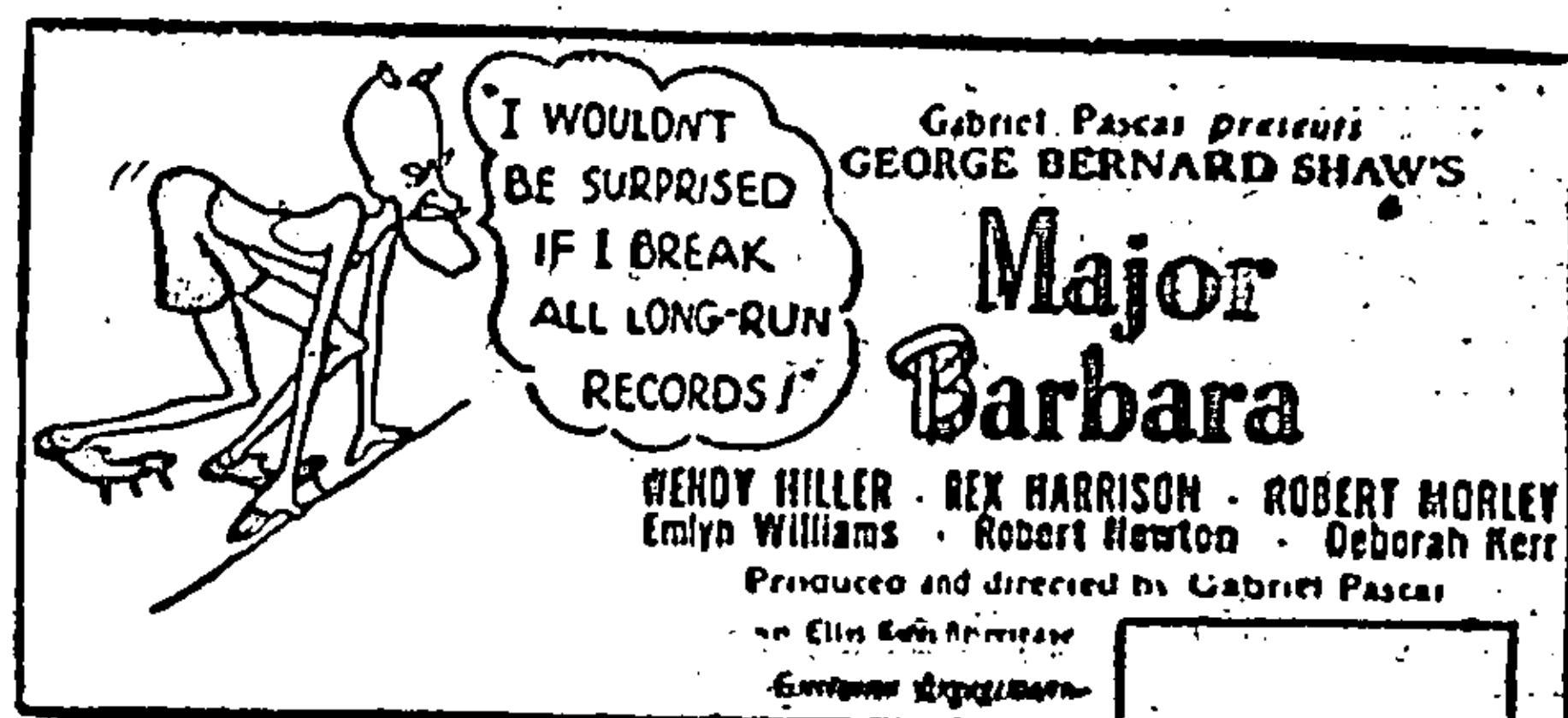
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The A.A. Gun Which Crashed



Being hauled to the top of the Shot Tower on the site of the Festival of Britain this anti-aircraft gun crashed on October 26. The gun which weighs five tons missed the men below.—(Central Press).

Armed Riot Police Charge Fascist Youths

DEMONSTRATION IN ROME

Rome, Nov. 5.

Steel-helmeted armed riot police, riding at speed in open jeeps, today charged with batons swinging into a crowd of about 2,000 Fascist youths trying to demonstrate in the centre of Rome outside the Italian Foreign Office.

The Fascists dispersed before the attack to gather later in smaller groups marching about the streets shouting slogans, singing Fascist songs and halting trolley-buses.

This was the first organised demonstration by the Red Fascist M.S.I. Italian Social Movement Party since it was reorganised at the beginning of this year.

The demonstration was aimed at the Christian Democrat Interior Minister, Mr. Mario Scelba, who last month banned a national rally of the Party at Bari in Southern Italy.

Speaking at the same time in Turin, Mr. Scelba described the Party as "Fascist wolves who, having escaped with their skins, not only begin to reappear but exceed all bearable bounds".

(Under Italian law any attempt to reorganise Mussolini's Fascist Party is illegal).

Mr. Scelba added, "They need not be surprised if we act against them."

He warned the country against the danger of democracy being swallowed up in a violent struggle between rapidly growing Fascism on the one hand and Communism on the other.

"For those who dream of using the Fascists to combat the Communists, I repeat that the Government completely condemns the violent intervention of private individuals or of private associations for the defence of the State," Mr. Scelba said.

Declaring that the Communists still represent the bigger menace, Mr. Scelba said, "This movement has been contained, the most critical moments have been overcome and democracy in this country today possesses the means to discourage every attempt to overturn our free institutions."

In a reference to the Communist resolve not to fight against the Soviet Union, Mr. Scelba said that the reason for this lack of national consciousness derived from the fact that the Italian nation was less than 100 years old and had been

overwhelmed by tremendous events.—Reuter.

Seditious Letter Charge

Belize, Nov. 5.

Editors of the Belize Herald were charged today with publishing a seditious letter against the Governor, Sir Ronald Garvey.

A reply to a letter asking the Governor for information concerning alleged grants to British Honduras was described by the paper as "evasive and could only have originated from a desire to deceive the people of the country."—United Press.

Viligantes Forming In Austria

Vienna, Nov. 5.

Workers and peasants of eastern Austria are forming volunteer bands of vigilantes armed with clubs and pitchforks to put down any new Communist putsch attempts.

The decision to form the units came after Russian occupation officers in eastern Austria prevented federal police action against Red revolutionaries who burned numerous public buildings last month. The Russians did not interfere with bands of private citizens who successfully ejected many insurgents.

Vigilantes will be armed only with assorted clubs and pitchforks, political sources said.

Officers of the units, which have been described as the corps of "volunteer fire brigades," are being chosen by members themselves now. Such groups will not be formed in the western zones because the police there are permitted by the occupying powers to act against the Communist law breakers.

American observers said formation of the Vigilantes marks the first time since the war that Austrian workers and farmers have decided "they must stand up and fight if they are not to be absorbed by the Communists."

Labour attitude already has involved the removal of Communist Gottlob Fiala from the Federal Trade Union's execu-

tive, and numerous Red officials from the member unions.

Attempts to purge Communist police officers have been less successful. The Interior Ministry dismissed five Vienna police chiefs for assisting Communist strikers and rowdies who barricaded streets and halted all street car and some rail traffic in the Soviet sector of the capital for two days early in October.

The government also ordered Armand Frisch, a Communist who had been police chief in the international sector of Vienna since the war, transferred to Innsbruck in the French zone near the Swiss border. Frisch failed to report to work on grounds he was ill. His anti-Communist commissioner, already taken office.—United Press.

SINGING HER WAY INTO THE HEARTS OF ALL PEOPLES

If it's music you want then meet Dr Laura Boulton, musicologist, ethnologist, explorer and lecturer who is at present stopping over in the Colony.

She can talk music—which she considers the basic human emotion—all day and far into the night.

In 15 expeditions to various countries she has recorded over 6,000 folk songs to acquire what is considered the largest private collection in the world and is worth more than US \$300,000.

She is a member of the Faculty of Music of the University of California and a representative of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr Boulton hails from Cleveland, Ohio, and learned music before she was able to read or write. This is not surprising as her mother was a brilliant musician and excellent singer.

In 1929 she was all set for a concert career in New York when she received an offer to go as musicologist with the Strauss Central African Expedition. The concert career went by the board, but she has never regretted her decision to accepted the offer.

It was on the African expedition that she realised that by using music she could go to the hearts of all the peoples of the world.

"Every nation has folk songs," she said, "and when I meet people who do not speak the same language I find that by merely singing a song to them they realise that we both have something in common."

Dr Boulton has proven her point hundreds of times in Central Africa, the South Seas and as far north as the Arctic Circle.

LIGHTS GLEAMED

On one occasion in Africa she arrived at a village with her cameras and recorders to find that the villagers were afraid of her, not to mention the equipment. She sang to them and lights gleamed in their eyes. She waited and after a time one of the men sang a haunting melody which she recorded on a tape machine. To the astonishment of the native he heard his own voice played back.

That was the end and the beginning—they all wanted to sing and play their instruments at the same time so she had a great deal of amusement queuing them up.

One night in Africa a whole village descended on her camp and she was forced to spend nearly 12 hours recording, but she was able to add many fascinating songs to her collection.

Possibly one of her most interesting trips was in a schooner manned by Eskimos in Hudson Bay within the Arctic Circle where she was able to film and record their life in the frozen north.

Dr Boulton has been offered government hospitality in all the countries she has visited even to the extent of lending her cameramen and local assistants.

When she returns to the United States she will complete a series of articles for a number of magazines. She will also appear on television and radio programmes.

STATUE ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Nov. 5.

About 15,000 people, mostly Catholics, gathered here today to welcome the Statue of Our Lady of Fatima, which arrived by air from Rome.

The statue is to be taken on a tour of Malaya.—Reuter.



LAURA BOULTON

West German Red On 'Warmongers'

Berlin, Nov. 5.

Herr Max Reimann, the West German Communist leader, assured the "All-German Peace Congress" here today that "the German people will find ways and means to realise its will against the intentions of the foreign and German warmongers."

Addressing the Communist-sponsored meeting on its second day, he hailed the recent Prague proposals as "the only way to solve the catastrophic situation into which the war and the colonial policy of the occupation forces has brought West Germany."—Reuter.

India's Policy On Red China May Change

Washington, Nov. 5.

The Evening Star opined editorially Saturday that it was too early to say whether the Indian policy toward Red China will be changed as a result of the invasion of Tibet.

"But since invasion is plainly an act of aggression and since aggression violates one of the key principles of the United Nations Charter, Mr. Nehru and his government will not be doing a surprising thing if they cease acting as advocates of Peking's admission into the United Nations."

"Moreover, wholly apart from this aspect of the situation, India has some reason to be concerned over the prospect of having the aggressive minded Chinese Communists at its Tibetan border, its relations with them may, therefore, enter

a stiffer phase."

The paper adds that in any case it seems clear that Peking, whatever may be its gains in Tibet has lost something in India.

"It has shaken Mr. Nehru. It has made him distrustful of what Communist China stands for. And since he is a leader of great influence in Asia, this change in him, this cooling off of his friendship, can have unfavourable consequences for Mao Tse-tung and for the Far Eastern propaganda campaign of Mao's inspirers in the Kremlin.—United Press.

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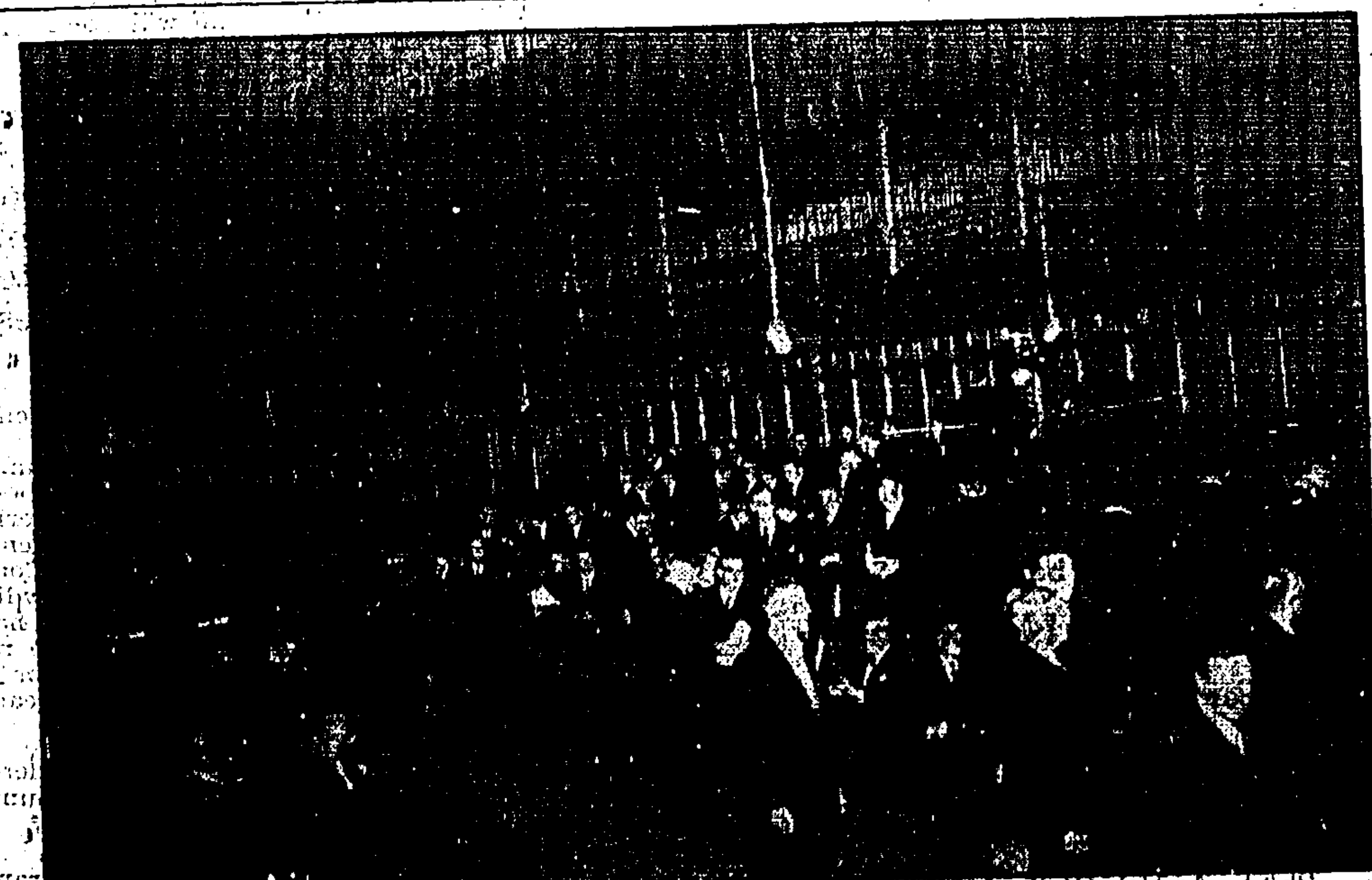


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This historic photo shows the new Chamber of the House of Commons with members in their seats. The opportunity of making a similar photographed has not occurred before and may never occur again. The occasion was the scramble to receive seats after the Sergeant-at-Arms had unlocked the door.—(Central Press).

80 Inches Of Whiskers



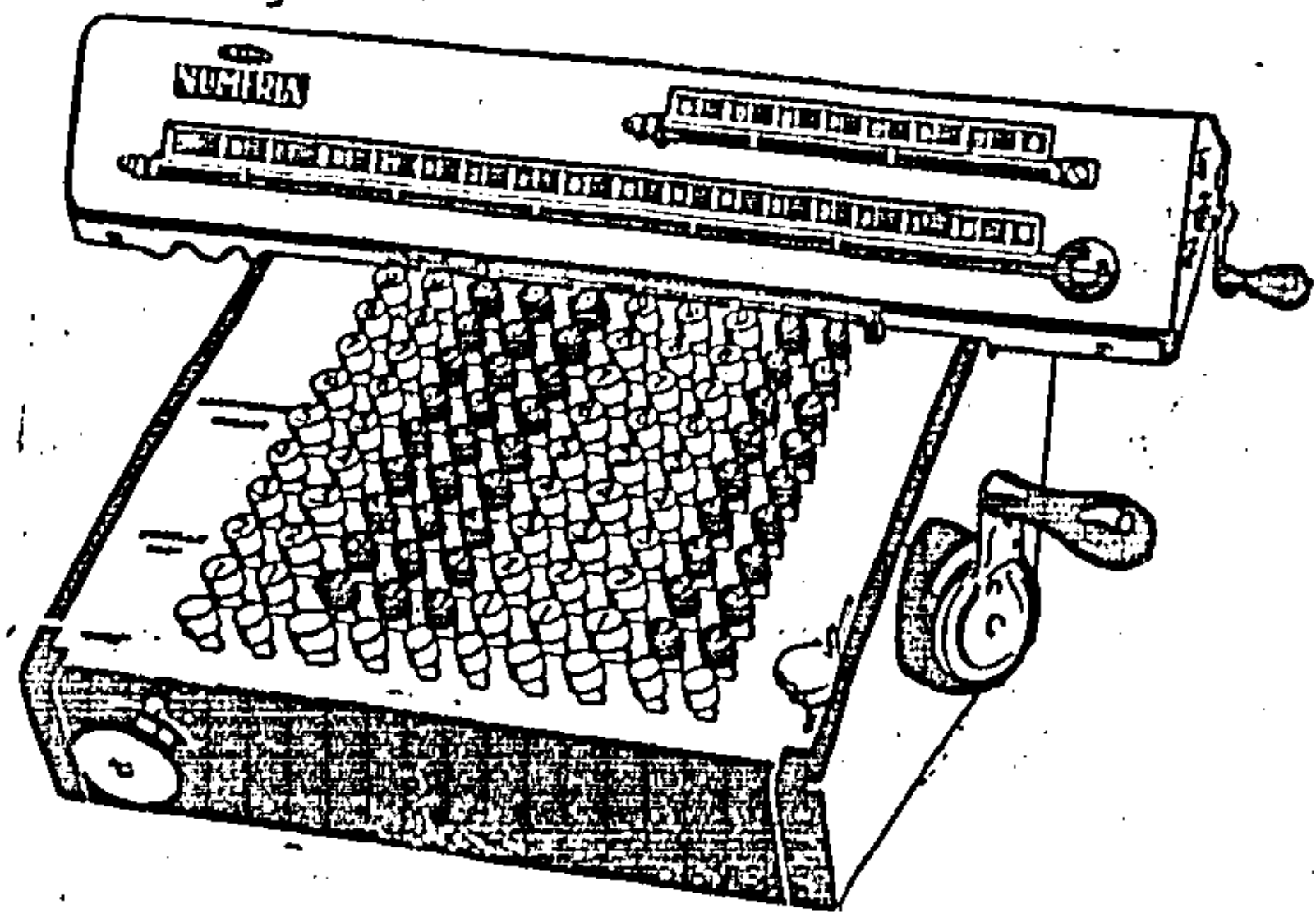
Because he associates whiskers with bravery, 65-year-old Pritham Singh, 40 years in the Indian Army, and now a New Delhi office boy, wears what he claims to be the longest whiskers in India. He has 40 inches of them on either side. He has only contempt for clean-shaven faces which, he says, look like boiled potatoes.—Associated Press.

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Mr. Truman In Kansas City

Kansas City, Missouri, Nov. 5.
President Truman arrived today in Kansas City, where he will remain until Tuesday's Congressional elections.
He will vote at his home town of Independence, Missouri.—Reuter.

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Tension Reported In Tibet Capital

Fate Of Dalai Lama

New Delhi, Nov. 5.

After a week of silence the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, resumed contact with Delhi today.

The Indian representative there in a report to the Indian Foreign Office was understood to have said that the Dalai Lama, 16-year-old priestly ruler of Tibet and the Regent, Takta Kimpoche, were still in Lhasa on Saturday.

Today's reports said that there was great excitement and tension in Lhasa.

The Tibetan Parliament had been in practically continuous session throughout the past week debating what to do in the face of the Chinese entry.

There was no further operational news but reports reaching Lhasa yesterday said that the Chinese forces were regrouping.

According to information received by the Indian Government from their representative in Lhasa, the Dalai Lama's Government has instructed the Tibetan delegation to Communist China which is now in Kalimpong not to go to Peking to discuss the future status of Tibet in view of present developments.

A Tibetan delegation of seven, led by Tsepon Shakabpa, has been in India for nine months where they had preliminary talks with General Yuan Chung-hsien, Ambassador of the Chinese People's Government.

HOPES FOR SETTLEMENT

They left Calcutta on October 29 for Kalimpong, Bengal, to pick up their luggage for the journey to Peking and were expected to leave for Hongkong very shortly.

Tsepon Shakabpa said at Kalimpong last week that he still hoped that the Chinese Government would not settle relations between China and Tibet by force.

"I am still hopeful of a settlement", he said.

Reliable sources said here today that the Indian Government had informed the Tibetan Government that it is not raising the issue of the Chinese entry into Tibet at the Security Council. India has left the initiative with Lhasa which is fully competent to bring the question up in the United Nations.—Reuter.

ANSWER TO VYSHINSKY

New York, Nov. 5.

General Carlos Romulo, the Philippine Foreign Secretary, has issued a sharply-worded reply to the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky's, caustic comment about him and the Philippines Republic during a United Nations session on Thursday.

(Speaking against the United Nations collective security resolution, M. Vyshinsky asked how General Romulo dared to ask Russia for some action to restore confidence in peace when the Bell Mission report "showed no confidence in the so-called State of the Philippines.")

"Whenever the Soviet Foreign Minister runs short of valid arguments", General Romulo said in a prepared statement, "he then descends to the malicious and angry statements that have no relevance to the matter under discussion."

General Romulo recalled that he had told the General Assembly that "those who opposed the collective security resolution lay themselves open to suspicion that they have no interest in curbing aggression or that they themselves harbour aggressive designs directly or through their friends."—Reuter.

Small Fire

A quantity of paper stored in the cockpit of 311 Castle Peak Road, ground floor, became ignited early this morning. However, the fire was extinguished by the inmates before further damage was done.

SHAW'S LAST JOURNEY

London, Nov. 5.

The body of George Bernard Shaw left his Hertfordshire country home today for the last time. On the simple grey-draped coffin lay a sprig of rosemary from the garden of the great Shakespearean actress Ellen Terry, his devoted friend of 30 years.

With the rosemary was a card inscribed "Rosemary from Ellen Terry's garden. For remembrance of her partnership with Bernie (G.B.S.)."

It was sent by Miss Christopher St. John, author friend of Ellen Terry's daughter, Edith Craig, and editor of the correspondence between Shaw and the great actress which was published in 1931, three years after her death at the age of 80.

Shaw's body paused at his home, where it was taken from the private mortuary in which it had lain since Thursday, only long enough for the sprig of rosemary to be placed on the coffin.

Then it was driven in a motor hearse to the Chapel of Rest at the Golden's Green Crematorium in London. No relatives or friends went with it. In the hearse were only the undertaker and four bearers.

At the Crematorium the coffin was placed on a teak rest in the little blue curtained chapel. Autumn sunshine streamed in through two skylight slits on the plain, white walls.

The empty candlesticks flanked the rosemary on Friday "because I knew Ellen Terry would have liked it". There were no flowers. Both Shaw and his wife, whose ashes await disposal with his, loved flowers but disliked funeral wreaths.

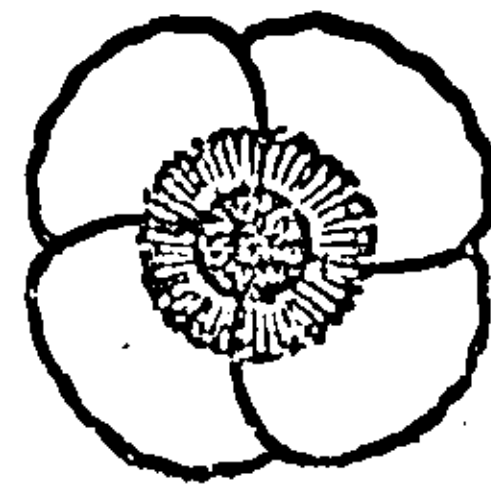
Miss St. John said she plucked the rosemary on Friday "because I knew Ellen Terry would have liked it".

Ellen Terry had always called Shaw "Bernie" Miss St. John added.

Tomorrow, only a few relatives and close friends, his household staff and the two nursing sisters who tended Shaw on his deathbed will attend the cremation ceremony.

Police from near-by Welwyn will guard Shaw's home for the three hours the staff will be away for the ceremony.

Shaw wanted life to go on normally at his home till the house and furniture are taken over by the National Trust.—Reuter.



REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day is dedicated to those in the Services who fought so gallantly and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It is also an occasion when Britons in distant parts of the Empire and foreign lands turn their thoughts to the Mother Country and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is now more necessary than ever before to secure your generous support for Earl Haig's Fund for the Disabled of the two World Wars. Their need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you would wish to be prominently identified in the endeavour to alleviate the distress of so noble a band of physical sufferers.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday,
11th November.

Remembrance Day will be celebrated
on 12th November.

Cheques may be made payable to
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

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Output Drive In Manchuria

London, Nov. 5.

A New China (Communist) News Agency message received in London tonight reported that a production drive "to meet the threat of mounting American aggression" was started in Manchuria on the day United Nations forces crossed the 38th Parallel in Korea.

In a despatch from Mukden, the Agency said that the drive was begun "to strengthen the Fatherland, defend world peace and oppose American aggression".

It added that nearly every factory in North-East China had drawn up "anti-aggression emulation targets", adopting such slogans as "Each ton more is one more blow at the enemy" and "One faulty piece less is one enemy less".—Reuter.

WORLD PICTURE CHANGING

BIG THREE TALKS ON RED NOTE

London, Nov. 5.

It was learned today that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is expected to make a declaration this week of Britain's reaction to the Soviet note on Germany.

Notice of a question in the House of Commons about the note which proposes four-power talks on the demilitarisation and unification of Germany has been given for tomorrow.

In Whitehall it was said to be unlikely that Foreign Secretary would be prepared to make a statement so soon.

The full text of the note arrived from Moscow only today.

Mr. Bevin, who is remaining indoors at his London home with a chill, received it this morning. Consultations were reported to be proceeding between Britain, France and the United States.

The first reaction to the Russian suggestions was understood to be unfavourable. It was being suggested today, however, that the Western Powers might regard the Russian signature of an Austrian peace treaty as a gesture of goodwill, justifying a new approach on Germany.—Reuter.

New Appreciation Of Indian Policy On China

Lake Success, Nov. 5.

In a quickly changing situation, the most noticeable international political feature of the past few days here has been a new appreciation of India's foreign policy following Chinese Communist interventions in Tibet and North Korea, both of which India had tried to prevent.

India's initial advocacy of Communist China's admission into the United Nations, in order to localise the Korean conflict that caused the first misunderstanding of India's policy, now seems to be better understood.

Unkind words had been said about India's warning, given before the United Nations forces moved north of the 38th Parallel, that there was a danger of involvement with Chinese Communist forces.

This warning, though conveyed with the best of intentions, was described at the time as a "Chinese bluff" that was "called" by the State Department and the Pentagon with the help of their own intelligence sources.

Pandit Nehru was described as confused and even as resentful that the Americans had been able to "read the Asian mind"—in this case the Communist Chinese mind—better than himself.

The term "red-faced," with the pun on the red, was applied to Indian diplomats to indicate that they had been nonplussed by the trend of events and showed it.

Although the tendency still is to play down the North Korean aspect of the Chinese Communist intervention and correspondingly to emphasise the seriousness of the Tibetan action, the tone of comment vis-vis India has completely changed.

The arguments now used run on the following lines:

AN INDIAN SWITCH?

"It was the West that branded the Communists as the aggressors in Korea. It is the East now that is calling them that in Tibet. Communist China's belief that India was under the influence of powers hostile to China might cause a swing in India's policy."

Note too is taken of the argument advanced by supporters of India's foreign policy that had Communist China been admitted into the Security Council, as suggested by India, the invasion of Tibet could have been avoided and that the situation in the Far East might have been less serious for the United Nations.

There is acknowledged to be now no attempt to rebut that line of reasoning in any quarter. Recently a "Times" editorial said that the invasion of Tibet "seems to be a major development in world politics."

It reasoned that Peking had gone out of its way to take action as provocatively as possible: that it had invaded Tibet while negotiations were still going on under Indian guidance; had rebuffed the Indian protests with deliberately insulting language and that the occasion was taken to threaten United Nations members not to use the invasion as a reason to block Peking's entry into the United Nations.

HIGHLY INTERESTING

"When these developments are added," the paper said, "they amount to some highly interesting, if tentative, results. Apparently China, in conjunction with Russia, is writing off India as a free country in the enemy's camp. Korea, Tibet and Indo-China

appear to be symbols of a new and fateful imperialism, linked to the even more dangerous imperialism of Russia," the "Times" argued.

"It is of the utmost significance that the driving force is Communism. China perhaps has been awakened and tempted toward a role in the conquest of the world—the major goal of Communism."

Writing today on Communist China for the third day running, the "Times" said: "Their Korean adventure is not likely to gain for them any new friends to replace the Indians."

"Membership of the United Nations is presumably based on a willingness to support the organisation."

There is a great deal of speculation elsewhere too, on the repercussions of Communist China's actions on her own claim to United Nations membership and India's part in that connection.

A NEW THEORY

Diplomats and political writers appear convinced that India will not change her policy abruptly. This was shown on Friday when India voted in favour of Communist China on a Soviet proposal that the Peking regime and not the Nationalist Chinese should participate in "Big Five" peace talks recommended by the General Assembly under an Iraq-Syria resolution.

To that extent, earlier reports here that the Indian delegation had been instructed to withdraw support from Communist China on the admission issue were falsified. Interest is now centred on whether an earlier theory that Russia, the chief protagonist of Communist China's admission, in reality does not want to see China in the United Nations.

A Communist Chinese delegation is due to arrive at Lake Success on or about November 15 to present its case against the United States for alleged "military aggression" in Formosa.

United Nations officials said that, in pursuance of the Security Council's resolution and Communist China's instructions, the U.S. State Department had been requested to make visa arrangements for the Peking delegation at Prague.

A CHINESE PUZZLE

The United States policy towards Communist China's admission to the United Nations has meanwhile stiffened, although it could not prevent the arrival of the Peking delegation for the specific purpose of giving evidence before the Security Council.

The Congressional elections, which were described by some as one major impediment to

Israeli Patrol Accused

Amman, Jordan, Nov. 5.

The Arab member of the Palestine Armistice Commission today issued a press statement alleging that an Israeli border patrol west of Jerusalem has shot dead two Arab children and wounded another.

The children were gathering brushwood about 200 yards within the Jordan-held side of the demarcation line in the area of Bab El Wad when they were rounded up by 12 Israeli soldiers, according to the statement.

After crossing into Israeli-held territory the patrol fired seven Sten gun bursts, killing a 12-year-old boy and a girl aged eight, it was alleged.

Another girl who escaped was wounded in the leg.

Jordan's delegation at Lake Success is to submit to the Security Council a list of 180 alleged violations of armistice terms by Israel, it was authoritatively learned here.

Investigation by a United Nations observer, Captain Bou-teille, who was called to the scene last Friday, confirmed the details, it was claimed.

Newspapers here today reported the incident under banner headlines.—Reuter.

Experts Endangering European Democracy

Rome, Nov. 5.

M. Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, President of the embryo West European Parliament at Strasbourg, declared tonight that democracy was being imperilled in Western Europe by experts.

He bitterly criticised the 13 Foreign Ministers or their deputies, who have met in Rome for the past two days as the "Upper House" of the Strasbourg Council of Europe, for passing on to committees of experts every proposal made to them for European integration.

"The question of experts has become one of our major problems," M. Spaak said. "Since the war, Ministers have shown an alarming tendency to leave to experts the taking of decisions which should be theirs. This has nothing to do with real democracy."

M. Spaak, speaking to correspondents, vigorously condemned the "lack of goodwill and audacity" of some of the Ministers, or their deputies, forming the executive organ of the Council of Europe.

He particularly criticised the failure of the Committee of Ministers to include in the Convention of Human Rights the three freedoms recommended by the Assembly:

1.—The freedom of parents to educate their children as they wish.

2.—The right to free political elections, and

3.—The right to own property.

DECISION CONDEMNED

"I cannot imagine the beginning of a reason for passing this recommendation to experts," he said.

"The recommendation itself was framed in the Consultative Assembly, where every participating nation is represented by men who are as expert as anyone else."

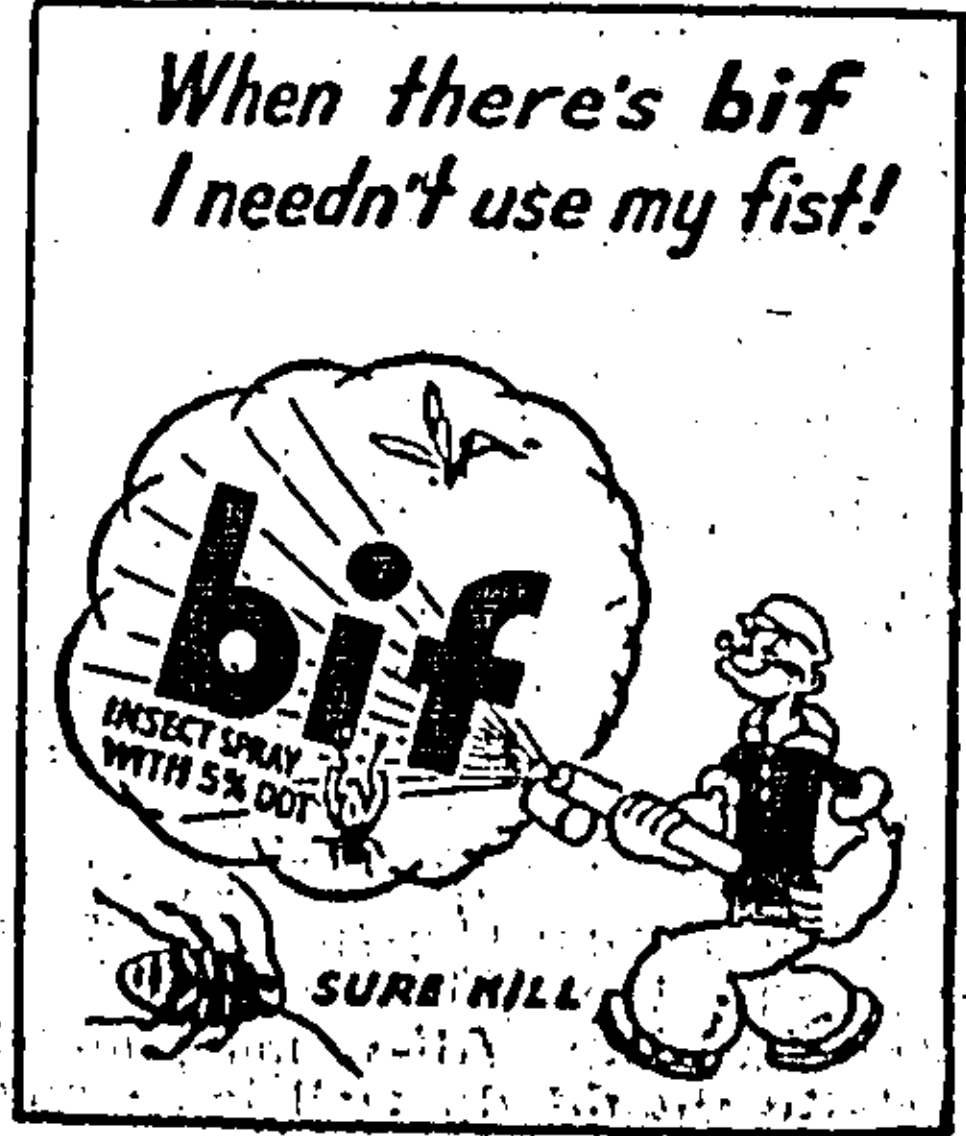
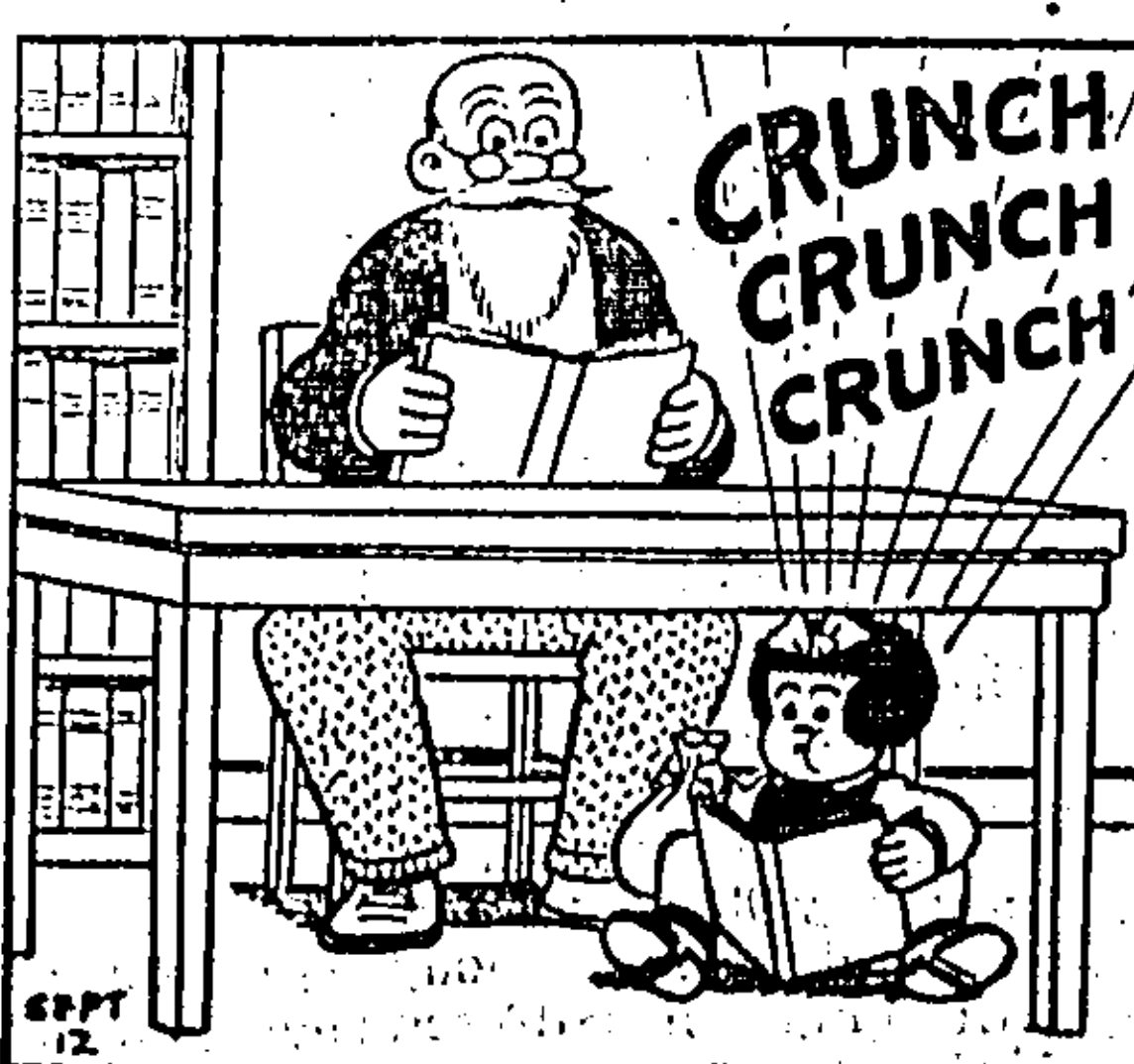
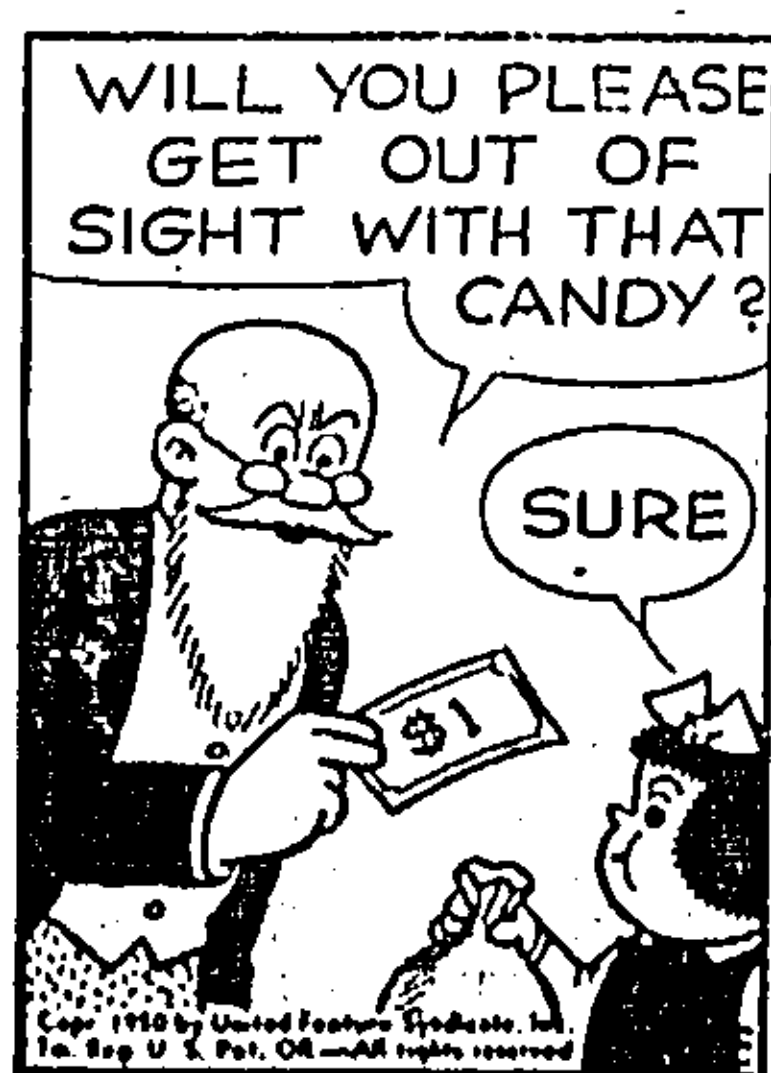
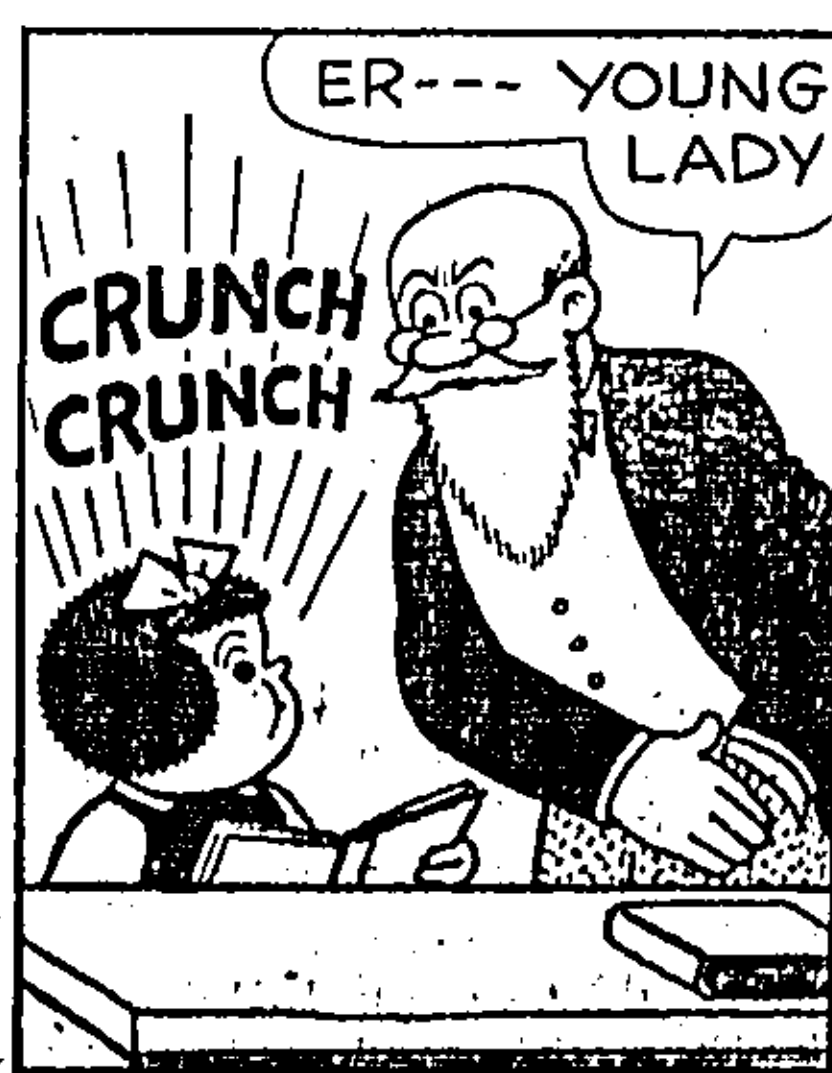
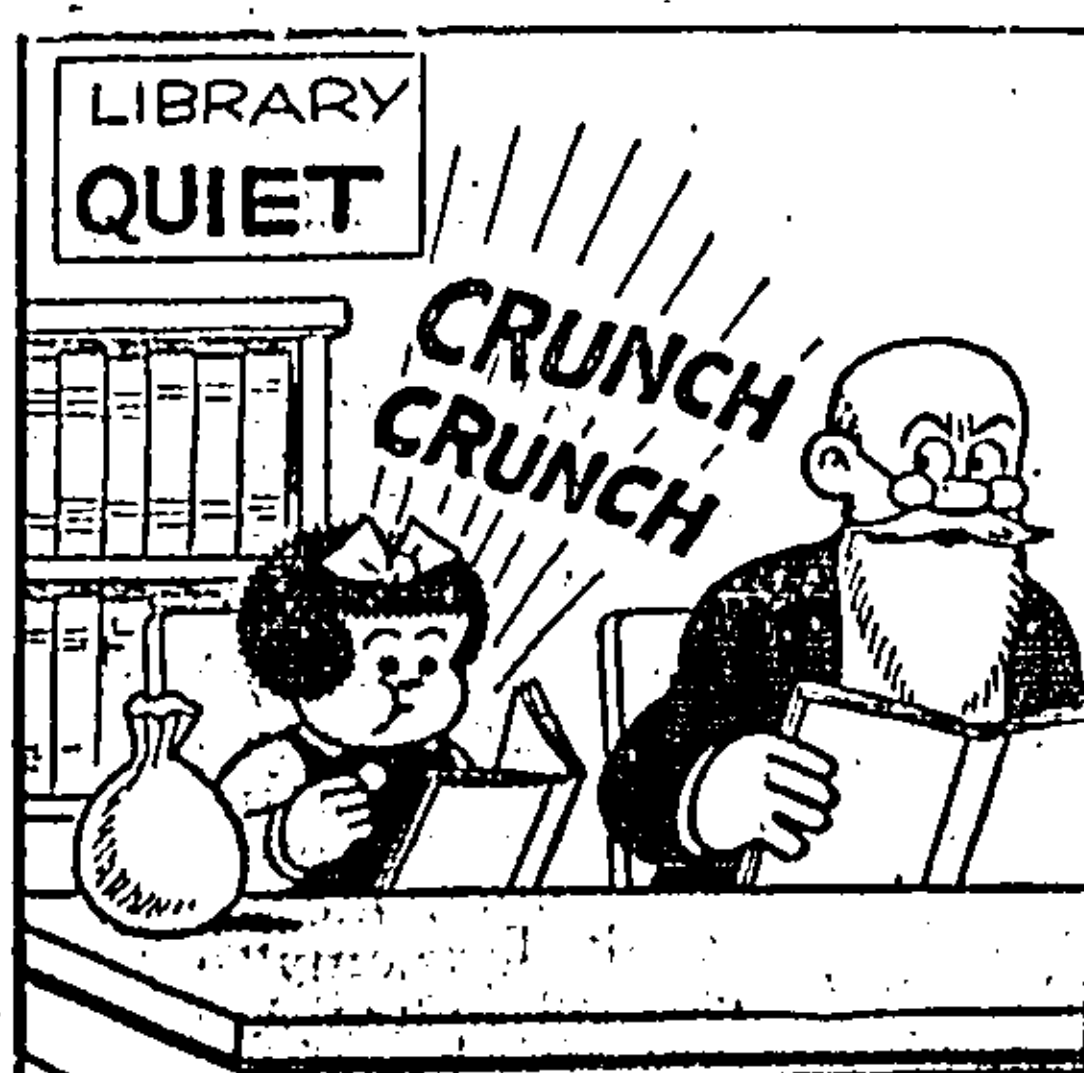
M. Spaak similarly condemned the Ministers' decision to pass to experts the Assembly's 20 recommendations for the reform of the structure of the Council of Europe. These recommendations, many of them strongly opposed by Britain and the Scandinavian countries, generally tended to increase the authority of the Council of Europe over member governments.

"I am persuaded that with a little more goodwill and audacity we could do so much towards building Europe."—Reuter.

NANCY

One for the Book

By Ernie Bushmiller



BOXERS HAVE SOMETHING IN COMMON WITH PROPHETS—

They Can Be World Acclaimed Without Recognition At Home

London, Nov. 5.

One of the curiosities of boxing is that a man can hold the World title without being Champion of his home country or even his continent.

Cases which come to mind in this respect concern Terry Allen and Danny O'Sullivan, respectively flyweight and bantamweight. Both have World title fights in the offing, yet O'Sullivan, admittedly the British Champion at his weight, has lost a fight for the European crown and Allen, who has just lost his European title to the Belgian, Jean Sneyers, has never actually fought for the British Flyweight Championship.

True, Allen is to give battle for that honour after two young Scots have settled their differences and produced an opponent for Allen. Yet the Londoner, who was given a tilt at the World title last spring and beat Honore Pratesi, of France, to win the crown, lost it to Dado Marino in Hawaii in August.

Marino promised Allen a return and this is all laid on for next February.

A POSSIBILITY

So now there is the possibility of Allen losing his fight for the British title, for either Norman Tennant or Vic Herman, the two Scots who meet for the right of facing Allen, will be a worthy scrapper, and yet regaining the World crown.

Similarly, O'Sullivan is lined up for a World Championship bout with Vic Towel, the South African holder, on November 25, while Luis Romero, of Spain, who relieved him of the European title, kicks his heels eager to take on Towel.

The Belgian, Sneyers, having won the European crown from Allen, now wants to replace Allen in the fight against Marino for the World crown, but the Allen camp is adamant that the defeat from Sneyers will make no difference in the plans for a World Championship return against Marino.

DOES SEEM STRANGE

It does seem strange that such things can occur in sport, for one would think that only men

who have proved themselves by winning national and continental honours would be eligible for the biggest prize, the World throne.

Unless there is an international clearing for fights, however, the position will never alter so long as promoters, with a natural eye on the gate, arrange fights according to the drawing power of the contestants.

Sneyers, if not accepted for a trip to Honolulu, is prepared to fight Marino in England and it would be a strange thing if two such foreigners gave battle for a Championship with the nominated Britisher—Allen in this case—looking on.—Reuter.

THE ARMY RELEASES JOHN HORN

London, Nov. 5.

John Horn, one of Britain's best young lawn tennis players, will compete in the Championships of Asia this month by permission of the British Army Council.

His release from Army training follows a similar concession to the young cricketer, Brian Close, for the MCC tour of Australia.

With Britain struggling to recapture her sports prestige abroad, the Army's imaginative co-operation has been much appreciated by the respective sporting bodies.

Earlier this year the Army deferred Horn's call-up so that he could play in the French Championships, gave him another extension for Wimbledon and further grace to compete in the major United States tournaments.

OF IMMENSE VALUE

The experience Horn gained as a result, particularly from his American trip, should be of immense value to him in the East. In the United States, Horn and Tony Mottram who, with Mrs Joy Mottram and Miss Kay Tuckey complete the Lawn Tennis Association squad in Asia, did better than any other official British team there since the war.

Horn, now 19, put up a splendid fight in the United States National Championships against Art Larsen, who went on to win the title. Mrs Mottram also did well in the United States. A tall, slim blonde, she has a happy and attractive court demeanour and is a lovely stroke player.

Miss Tuckey, a well-built Hampshire girl, is like Mrs Mottram a Wightman Cup player. She won the Wimbledon Plate event last July. All round this quartet should do well in the East.—Reuter.

No Easy Job For Army Selectors

Says ARCHIE QUICK

The difficulties of the Army Football Association Selectors in raising representative sides at a time when the intake and discharge of National Servicemen ebbs and flows is being emphasised more than ever this season. Professional footballers come and go, but the football programme remains and it is rare nowadays for the Army Football authorities to have the call on any one player for long.

On the surface a goalless draw with the Irish Football Association in Belfast and defeat by only 2-0 by Everton in their annual match at Aldershot look quite good performances, but underlying those games is disquiet for the future.

Quite candidly, despite the presence of Welsh International centre-half John Charles, the side is not up to standard. The Selectors have to juggle with what talent they have at their command, and against Everton there were four centre-halves in the side and no real inside forwards!

Charles (Leeds) was, naturally, at centre-half, but Andrews (York), Wilkins (Brighton) and Muggidge (Wolves), who all play centre-half for their club sides were at left-back, right-back and left-half respectively.

The real weakness however, was at inside-forward. Foster (Chesterfield) and Brooks (Reading) were very poor, and it is a good thing the Army has Uphill (Spurs) and Hill (Coventry) to call upon for these positions. Manager Angus Seed, of Barnsley, was enthusiastic about his centre-forward Taylor. The lad started well enough with some nice passes and a deceiving body swerve, but later he suffered through lack of support.

The defence did well to keep the score down to two goals against a forward line which contained such prominent players as Irish International Eglinton, Wainwright (just back from the FA's Canadian tour), Fielding, Catterick and Buckle. Six feet two Charles was a tower of strength but the outstanding player was CQMS Andrews, a Regular soldier now in his fourth season with the Army team.

One feature of the game which struck me was the startling likeness in style young Sims, Wolves' reserve goalkeeper, bears to England's Bert Williams. If ever a pupil copied a master this is it, and as Manager Stanley Cullis said to me, "If Williams is hurt I shall never have any qualms about putting Sims into our League side when he has left the Army."

The other Regular soldier in the side besides Andrews is Wilkins and he is concerned at having lost his place in the Brighton side to the local RAF lad South. I understand, however, that Derby County are likely to make a bid for South.

FOR HIS OWN GOOD



Former world's featherweight champion Willie Pep is taking a whirlpool bath in Hartford, Conn., to benefit the shoulder he injured in his third bout with Sandy Saddler on September 8. Helping him ease the pain is Mike Talena, left, a trainer at Trinity College.

American Sports Promoters Still Undecided On TV

After talking about television for more than a year, sports promoters finally are doing something about it, but they still don't know if they are doing the right thing.

Ever since television became a commonplace reality after the war, promoters have argued whether TV helped the gate receipts or hurt them.

In two instances, wrestling and roller derby, there was no question—TV was a tremendous help and made each of them more popular than they ever had been.

But boxing, college football, college basketball, professional football, pro hockey and pro basketball were undecided, and so was baseball. Some allowed TV, some did not.

Madison Square Garden favours TV of all its sports events, and all of its Friday night boxing shows may be seen. But the International Boxing Club, which promotes boxing at the Garden, denied TV to the LaMotta-Dauthuille and Saddler-Pep championship fights.

Pep-Saddler, one of the finest matches which possibly could be made, drew a record crowd for featherweights; LaMotta-Dauthuille, staged in LaMotta's favourite city, Detroit, where he is very popular, was a financial flop.

So was LaMotta-Cerdan, again in Detroit, which had no TV. Thus it would seem that the quality of the event, rather than TV or radio, affects the attendance. That's the view taken by Ned Irish, vice-president of Madison Square Garden.

"We feel that it is not theory but fact that TV has no adverse effect on gate receipts, except under extremely unfavourable weather conditions or when the attraction is mediocre," he said.

Jerry Jordan, who conducted an impartial survey of TV's effect on sports attendance as part of his work for a degree at Princeton University, believes that the long-range effect of television, as it is today, does not harm attendance at sports events, and may help increase it.

But, says Jordan, it must be remembered that soon larger screens, natural colour and TV

in movie houses will present new problems.—United Press.

A New Course In Memory Of Lord Mildmay

London, Nov. 5.

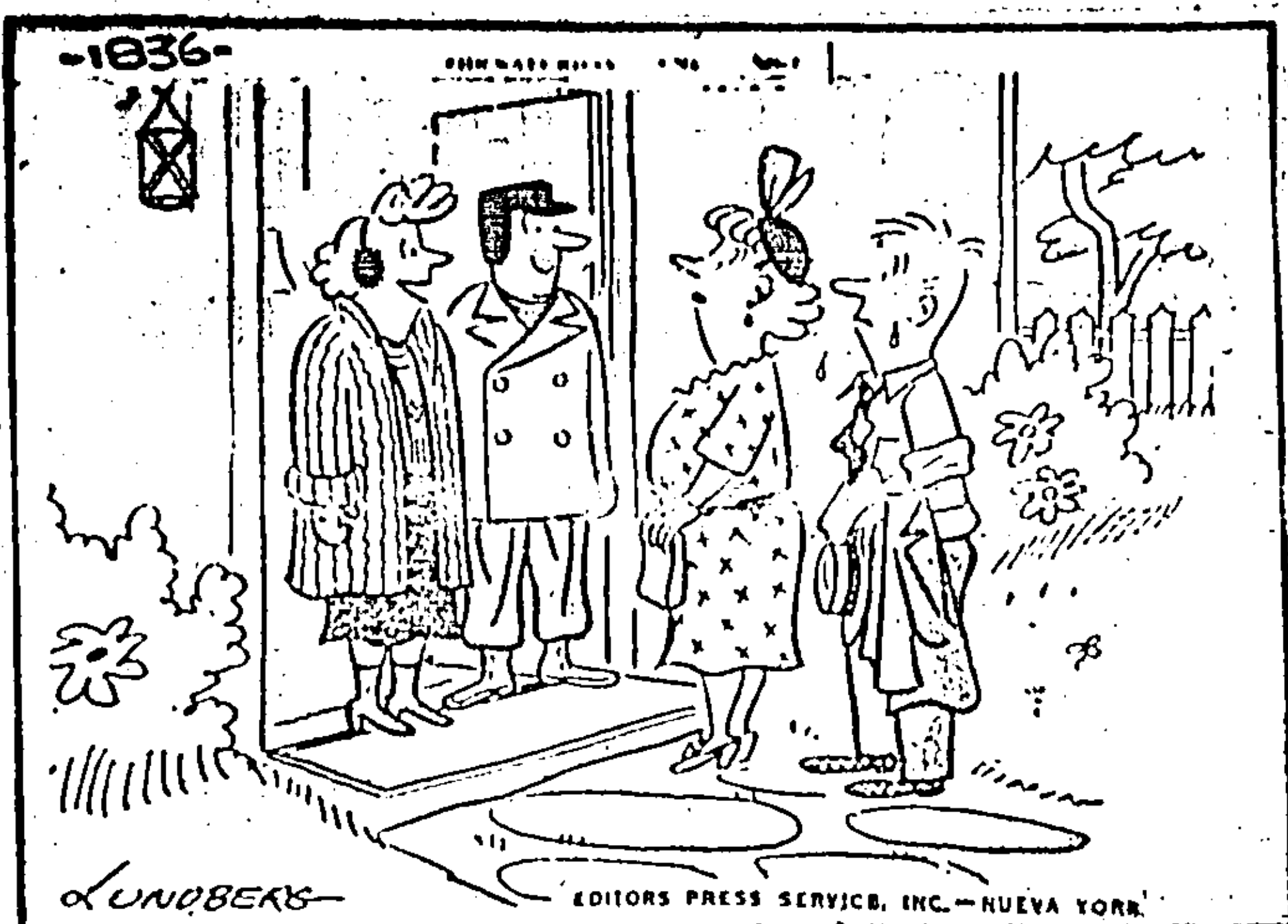
The memory of the late Lord Mildmay, the greatest amateur steeplechase rider of the century, is to be perpetuated by the construction of a new steeplechase course at Aintree, the home of the world-famous Grand National.

The new course, to be known as the "Mildmay Course," is designed to afford horses a change of becoming "Aintree-conscious," the new track being constructed around the central enclosure, inside the National course.

GREATER TEST

It is expected to provide a greater steeplechasing test than any other track in Great Britain apart from the Grand National itself. The Aintree authorities said that though Lord Mildmay himself never rode on the course, one of the last things he did before his tragic death was to go through the plans for the new course. He enthusiastically approved the idea and the layout.

One of the main attractions of the Mildmay Course will be that spectators should be able, on a clear day, to watch the horses at every jump. A third course named the "Bottom Course" is to be laid out, which will include part of the Grand National and part of the Mildmay courses.—Reuter.



"You'll simply love our new air-conditioning unit!"

RUSSIA—FIRST —AND LAST

RUSSIA, in sullen suspicious silence, grabbed the vital materials of war with one fist.

Yet her leaders failed to stretch out the other hand to help the Allied seamen who drowned off the northern coast when delivering the munitions.

By this time several thousand wartime Navy men, in accents from the Shetlands to Shoburness, will be emphasising forcefully, perhaps—blasphemously, the hints of their old chief, Admiral Sir John Tovey, K.C.B., D.S.O., to anybody who listens.

They are the men who made the convoy runs to Murmansk, to Archangel in the White Sea.

HEAVY PRICE

As the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet of nearly eight years ago suggests in his dispatches even then the men in the Kremlin put Russia first—and last. With everybody else nowhere.

Somewhat belatedly, the men of the Murmansk run will say bitterly, the Admiralty has told the official story they talked about with shipmates only in the uneasy Anglo-Russian co-operation of the dark days.

Forty outward-bound convoys carried to Russia war cargoes worth £428,000,000.

Through the world's worst weather, in the face of attack from above, below and on the sea, Allied ships took 5,000 tanks and 7,000 aircraft to the frozen north.

Britain paid a heavy price. The Royal Navy lost two cruisers, six destroyers, three sloops, two frigates, three corvettes and three minesweepers with 1,840 officers and men.

The Merchant Navy sacrificed 90 ships, 829 officers and men. And as the reckoning mounted up the Russians called for greater efforts—while doing little to help.

With the customary understatement of the senior naval officer Admiral Tovey refers briefly to the lack of co-operation from the Kremlin, but every other page of his dispatches has some reference.

"I was unable to obtain any increase in the meagre A/S (anti-submarine) escorts of these convoys... except for a promise of Russian long-range fighters at some future unspecified date..."

LITTLE RESPONSE

He called on the Russian naval authorities to help by reinforcing the escorts at the eastern end of the 2,000-mile passage, by providing long-range fighter or A/S air escort and bombing the German aerodromes, and by disposing their submarines south of the convoy route to discourage surface raiders east of Bear Island in the Arctic.

"The response," he notes, "was disappointing."

Tovey expected long-range fighter escort when the cruiser Trinidad was bombed and lost. They did not materialise.

About this time the Russians promised to cover the passage of the convoys with a big-scale offensive by 200 Army bombers

on the aerodromes of North Norway.

But unfortunately the Russians were able to deliver only one small attack, which took place after the enemy's main attacks on the convoy had been completed.

"Owing to the evident inability of the Russians to provide air co-operation in the Barents Sea I had asked for R. A. F. reconnaissance and long-range fighter aircraft to be stationed in North Russia," writes the C-in-C, Home Fleet.

But worse was to follow. Tovey had received a "disquieting report about the conditions in Russian hospitals in which the seamen from the escorts and merchant ships of these convoys were treated."

Medical units were sent to Archangel and Vaenga in the Kola Inlet.

KEPT STORES

On instructions from Moscow the men for Archangel were refused permission to land while the Vaenga party was ordered out after a short stay. But the Russians kept the stores they brought.

Pro-British M. Maisky, then Soviet Ambassador in London, paid a glowing tribute to the men of the Murmansk run.

"The Russian convoys are a northern saga of heroism, bravery and endurance. This saga will live for ever, not only in the hearts of your people, but also in the hearts of the Soviet people, who rightly see in it one of the most striking expressions of collaboration between the Allied Governments, without which our common victory would have been impossible."

Maisky no doubt meant it. To the half-million men who sailed past Iceland, then Jan Mayen, then Bear Island—to the thousands who lost their best friends among the pack ice—to the hundreds still living out their lives in a grim disabled twilight like the endless Arctic night there is mockery now in his words.

John Drummond

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

US May Have To Curtail Its Steel Production

Washington, Nov. 5.

Lack of shipping and iron ore may force the nation to content itself with only a 10 percent increase in steel capacity in the next two years, a Bureau of Mines expert indicated yesterday.

The expert, who would not permit the use of his name, noted that steel now is flowing from the mills at a capacity of 100,000,000 tons a year.

But the steel industry has indicated it is ready to increase the capacity 10,000,000 tons by the end of 1952. Some Government officials feel the industry could do better.

The Bureau of Mines expert said the big obstacle is lack of shipping to get the iron ore to the mills.

The Assistant Secretary of Interior, Mr. C. Girard Davidson, and some other Federal officials claim the industry does not want to expand production because it is afraid prices will drop or a depression will set in.

They accuse steelmakers of not keeping pace with the expanding United States economy. The industry counters that it has been the "whipping boy" of Government economists who, during the past 10 years, had not been able to decide whether it should expand.

Industry officials also claim post-war demands for steel are excessive and not a good long-range goal for an expansion programme.

Mr. Davidson has been plugging for expansion of the steel capacity to 125,000,000 to 130,000,000 tons by 1953. He acknowledged that shipping and iron ore supplies are an obstacle to expansion plans, but said the industry can lick it with enough ingenuity and imagination.—United Press.

Rubber Futures In Singapore

Singapore, Nov. 4.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| No. 1 rubber, per lb. | 201-202 |
| November | |
| Number 1 rubber, December | 190-191 |
| Number 1 rubber, January (1951) | 170-179 |
| Number 2 rubber, November | 199½-200½ |
| Number 3 rubber, November | 198½-199½ |
| Number 4 rubber, November | 195-196 |
| Spot rubber, unbleached | 203-203 |
| Black crepe | 160-170 |
| No. 1 pale crepe | 205-206 |

—United Press.

New York Metals

New York, Nov. 4.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Tin, Grade A (99.25 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. | 136-129 |
| Iron Ore, Messabi Bessemer, per long ton | \$7.85 |
| Copper, electrolytic, export F.O.B. New York, per lb. | 23½-24 |
| Scrap Steel, F.O.B. per ton, (No. 1 heavy melting) | 34-34½ |

—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

6. "Hongkong Calling." Programme Summary; 6.02, Children's Half Hour. Introduced by Jack Frost. (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour. (Studio); 7.00, World News and News Analysis. (London Relay); 7.15, "Heather Mixtures." A Variety Programme from Scotland. (BBC); 7.45, Peter York and His Concert Orchestra; 8.00, "From the Editor's Desk." (London Relay); 8.10, Linda Carter, Talks on Films. (Studio); 8.25, "I Like What I Like." Presented by John Kelly. (BBC); 8.55, "It's a Concerto." Weber's Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra Op. 29. Reginald Kell (Clarinet) and Symphony Orchestra conducted by Walter Goehr. Bartok's Concerto No. 3 for Piano & Orch. Gyorgy Sandor (Piano) with the Philadelphia Orch. cond. by Eugene Ormandy; 10. Radio News Reel. (London Relay); 10.15, Weather Report; 10.18, "Chanson Française"; 10.30, "Ivanhoe." By Sir Walter Scott. (BBC); 11.20, Weather Report; God Save the King; 11.30, Close down.

Grain Trade Watching War News

Chicago, Nov. 4.

Grain futures were mostly firm today except corn. Grain traders continued to watch the news from Korea.

Wheat closed up ¼ to ¾, corn was off ¾ to 1, oats up ¾ to ¾, rye up 1¼ to 2¾ and soybeans up 1¼ to 3¼. Prices closed today as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Wheat—price per bushel | |
| Spot | 2.10 |
| December | 2.27½-¼ |
| March (1951) | 2.31½ |
| May | 2.31¾-¾ |
| July | 2.22½-¾ |
| Corn | |
| Spot | 1.60¾ |
| December | 1.58¾-¾ |
| March (1951) | 1.61½ |
| May | 1.62¾-1.63 |
| July | 1.63½ |
| Rye | |
| December | 1.50¼-1.50 |
| May (1951) | 1.57 |
| July | 1.59¾ |
| Oats | |
| December | 89½ |
| March (1951) | 88½ bid |
| May | 85½-¾ |
| July | 83½ |
| New York flour—per 200 lb. sack | \$12.40.—United Press. |

OUTWARD MAILS

A letter and parcel mail for Great Britain and North West Europe will be despatched per ss. *Delhi* on November 6. Although parcels included in this mail will not secure delivery before Christmas in Great Britain, it is anticipated that letters will do so.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles (by air or sea) and Parcel Posts close One Hour earlier than the ordinary mail. Where mail closes on Sunday or before 10 a.m. on any other day, registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office one hour earlier than the O.P.O. closing times.

The public are reminded that the last collection from pillar boxes to connect with Sunday closing despatches is 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6
Closing Times By Air:
U.S.A. & Canada, 2 p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, East & South Africa, Mauritius, Great Britain, Italy & N. W. Europe, 5 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, India & Persian Gulf Ports, 9 p.m.
Slam, 2 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea:
Japan, 2 p.m.
Canada, 2 p.m.
Indo-China, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7
Closing Times By Air:
Philippines, Hawaii, U.S.A. (letters), second class mail and parcels, Guam, (letters and second class mail) Canada, (letters only), 8 p.m.

Slam, 5 p.m.
Formosa & U.S.A., 5 p.m.
Japan, 5 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea:
Philippines, 10 a.m.
Indo-China, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8
Closing Times By Air:
Malaya & Indonesia, 10 a.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, East & South Africa, Mauritius, Great Britain, Italy & N. W. Europe, 5 p.m.

Indo-China, French, North Africa and France, 5 p.m.
Formosa, 5 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea:
Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Arabia, Egypt, France & Great Britain, (Par.) Noon; (Reg.) 1 p.m.; (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Burma & India, 2 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Formosa, 3 p.m.

BACKGROUNDS:

Douglas MacArthur

No. 4

By MELVIN WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



After mopping up the Philippines, General Arthur MacArthur (Douglas' father), started a public school system, put in American law and justice and organised the Filipino Scouts. In 1900 he became commander of U.S. Army Philippine Department, a post his son held 28 years later.



Another father-and-son episode took place in 1905 during the Russo-Japanese War. The Lieutenant General was named an official U.S. observer of the fighting in Manchuria and with him went his Second Lieutenant son. They were to be Presidents Theodore Roosevelt's eyes and ears.

VIOLENT PRESSURE ON HANOI

Vietminh Rebel Troops Massing Only 32 Miles Away



Charles Howard, the Sergeant-at-Arms, ceremonially unlocking the doors of the new chamber of the House of Commons ten days ago when members staked a claim to seats by placing player cards on the seats.—(Central Press).

Bigger Call-Up In United States May Be Compelled

Washington, Nov. 5.

Chinese troops swelling the Communist ranks in North Korea may cause the American Army to call up more men during the first three months of next year than the 140,000 originally planned, according to some quarters here.

As the news of intervention by substantial Chinese Communist forces poured in from correspondents in Korea, the Defence Department refrained from appraising the situation publicly.

An Army spokesman told reporters yesterday that he could make no statement "until we received confirmation of Chinese units from General MacArthur's Headquarters."

But an official, who declined to be quoted by name, predicted that the Army would have to increase the number of conscripts for the first quarter of 1951 if the Chinese reinforcements prolonged the campaign.—Reuter.

COMINFORM COMMENTS

Prague, Nov. 5.

This week's issue of the Cominform journal gave front-page prominence to a statement that the Chinese were prepared to end "any provocation by the American imperialists."

The statement was made recently by General Chu Teh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist Army and a Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Government.

"American imperialism is now planning a new aggression against the People's Republic of China," he said. "The flames of aggressive war, which it has unleashed, are now raging on the borders of China. The Chinese people are, by nature, a most peace-loving people, but for the sake of do-

fending peace they have never hesitated and will never hesitate to resist an aggressive war.

"We are confident that under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and the Government, the 475 million Chinese people, inspired by the October Revolution, will without a shadow of doubt, put an end to any provocation by the American imperialists." —Reuter.

Egypt Rejects Sudan Solution

Cairo, Nov. 5.

The Egyptian Government is against a referendum in the Sudan to decide the country's future, a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting by Hamed Zaki, Minister of State, said today.

"A referendum is tantamount to accepting the principle of partition between Egypt and the Sudan," it added.—Reuter.

French High Command To Further Shorten Line

Hanoi, Nov. 5.

Vietminh rebel troops were today massing nearer than ever before to Hanoi, the French-held capital of Tonkin Province, in North Indo-China.

Unofficial reports said that they were gathering in strength west of the former French outpost of Hoabinh, the evacuation of which was announced earlier today. This outpost lies 32 miles south-west of Hanoi.

Military observers here said that the evacuation of the garrison was part of the French plan to shorten her 300-mile line of defences in the Red River delta by abandoning exposed outposts.

The French garrison of Hoabinh was today marching east from the fallen town, which lies on the Black River, the principal tributary of the Red River.

A French Army spokesman said that the rebels threatened other regions in the delta area, one near Hadong, only six and a half miles from the State capital, and the other round Phuly a road and rail junction 35 miles south of Hanoi.

The Vietminh forces, apparently attracted by the rich rice harvest approaching, had made many infiltrations into these areas, the spokesman added.

TROOPS REGROUPING

At the same time as the Hoabinh withdrawal, two other evacuations were proceeding in excellent conditions, he said.

French troops who abandoned the important frontier outpost of Laokay last week were regrouping at Chapa, in the mountains 12 miles south-east 55 miles north-east of Hanoi, of Laokay.

Vietminh troops had attacked their rear guards twice but no casualties were reported.

The third regrouping was taking place around Chu, about 50 miles west of Moncay, a city near the eastern end of the long Indo-China frontier.

The spokesman said that French troops would abandon about three posts to man strong positions at Chu and Dinhlap.

The spokesman said that the French lost nine killed in a severe attack yesterday near Thaibinh, 50 miles south-west of Hanoi. Unofficial reports today said that the French had won an engagement in this area.

SLIGHT LOSSES

During the week Vietnamese troops under French command killed 142 rebels, captured 140 and wounded 20, suffering "very slight" losses themselves, it was officially stated here.

M. Jean Letourneau, the French Minister for the Associated States, said in Saigon today: "The Pau conference (on Indo-China) cannot, and must not, fail because failure would mean the withdrawal of the French expeditionary force and the end of Vietnam's independence."

The conference at Pau, France, between representatives of the Indo-Chinese States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and of France, is discussing the future relationship of these States with the French Union under the recent treaty giving them autonomy.

Some disagreements on the interpretation of the treaty are reported to have arisen.

IMPLACABLE STRUGGLE

M. Letourneau gave a press conference in the French High Commissioner's Office in Saigon an hour after returning from Dalat, where he conferred with Bao Dai, chief of the Vietnam State, and attended the opening of the officers' training college for the new Vietnamese State Army.

M. Letourneau said that his chief impression was of the perfect morale of the French troops now fighting and the clearly expressed will of the people of the three associated states to participate in "the implacable struggle against the external peril."

At the press conference M. Letourneau said that he had found no lassitude or depression among the French Union forces, and not a single man, whatever his rank or origin, who wanted to give up, even after the ordeals of the recent evacuations.

He said that on his return to France he would do everything in his power to help the troops fighting in Indo-China by urging more support and equipment.—Reuter.

HOLD ON GRIMLY TO NEW LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

render leaflets printed in Chinese.

It is believed but not confirmed that the aircraft which suddenly appeared over North-West Korea were Chinese.

SCALES TURNED

The Chinese Communists are stated to have two divisions in North Korea reliably estimated to be composed of at least 50,000 men, and according to the latest rumours up to 130,000.

The last minute Chinese intervention has dramatically turned the scales.

Even if the cautious official figure of two divisions is correct, they were enough to stiffen the North Korean line until the remnants could be pulled together and to deal an unpleasant surprise blow to the United Nations troops advancing possibly too fast after six weeks of easy victory on the frontier.

After getting to within 13 miles of the border at the mouth of the Yalu River, the Americans hurriedly recalled their vanguards 50 miles and rushed reinforcements to the Anju and Pakchon defence ring.—Reuter.

Grenades Thrown By Terrorists

Asmara, Nov. 5.

Terrorists today threw three hand grenades at the home of the Political Secretary for Native Affairs, Dedjatch Abrahä Tegomma.

One of the grenades did not explode. Another went off harmlessly in the road and the third exploded in his back garden without causing any casualties.—Reuter.

48 Dead In Air Crash

Geneva, Nov. 5.

The Air India Constellation plane which crashed two days ago with 48 persons aboard was sighted today near the top of snow-covered Mont Blanc, Europe's highest peak, and it was believed all aboard were dead.

The Constellation was spotted by a Swiss search plane. It lay in the snow with the fuselage almost intact, but there was no sign of life. The 40 passengers aboard were all Indian and Pakistani, and the eight crew were Indian with the exception of the English pilot.

Captain Horst Meyner, pilot of the Swiss search plane, doubted that anyone aboard the Indian craft survived. In view of the bitter cold—down to 25 degrees below zero—anyone who might have survived the crash must have died of exposure.—United Press.

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